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scene viii. Throughout the play are omissions of certain harmless expletives, which are most inconsistently dealt with in this edition. The word *diable* is omitted or changed four times, 15, 18; 25, 4; 30, 4; 62, 16; *dame* is omitted once, 77, 14; *ta montre* takes the place of *ta diablesse de montre*, 52, 28; *Dieu* is omitted once, 8, 26. It is amusing to note that of these, *dame*, *Dieu*, *diable*, all occur in the Vocabulary, where the last-mentioned figures as "Satan," while *diable* is found twice in this text, 21, 5; 23, 25, in places similar to those in which an omission has been pointed out.

There are one hundred and fifteen Notes, of which forty-nine consist merely of a direction to "see Vocab.;" several of the others might be improved. The word *tortue*, 26, note, sometimes means "turtle," but our old friend of the Fable has for so many years been known to us as "the Tortoise," that we dislike to admit the *alias*. The residence of the Empress Josephine at Malmaison ought not to be called a "castle," p. 64; it is nothing more than a villa, a country-house. *Sel*, 26, 21, means "smelling-salts;" the context here and in scene x proves it. The English in the following places in the Notes is unsatisfactory: "revolutionary," p. 56 (for: revolutionist); "annexed since 1860," p. 77 (for: in 1860); and in the Vocabulary: "to wish good-by," p. 89; "in a low voice," p. 92: "luggage check," p. 93; "to poke one's nose in," p. 102 (for: into); "something like everybody writes," p. 109; "between us now," p. 120.

Words found in the text, but omitted in the Vocabulary: *avancé*, which has a double meaning, 82, 13; *billet*, meaning "note," 70, 7; *complètement*; *s'imposer*; *las*, (given as *lasse*); *marchande*, (given as *marchand*); *poignée*; *poudrière*; *sixième*. Incorrect or unsatisfactory renderings: *affiche*, "time-table" (a more general meaning should first be given); *pas de banque*, "no humbug;" *si l'on a eu du chagrin*, "if Anita has expressed grief" (to translate *l'on* by "Anita" spoils the effect of the question which follows: *Qui ça ?*); *bonne chance*;" "happiness;" *centime*, "one-fifth of a cent," (why not: one-hundredth of a franc?); *comme ça*, to translate the passage, 77, 28; *sur le compte du hasard*, "haphazard;" *tiens*, "hello" (surely Henriette would not say that);

maman, "Mother;" *préfet de police*, "superintendent of police;" *remonter*, "to come towards the audience;" *senté*, "sentimental" (this is not a satisfactory first meaning); *sieur*, "Mr." (better: one, as legal term): *voyage*, supply "journey."

Several remarks found in the Vocabulary belong in the Notes: *Bouilly*, *code*, *communication*. Other points: *dévergondage* and *deviner* should precede *devoir*; *employé* should precede *emporter*; *Français* should be *français*; *hola* should be *holà*; *si*, "if," and *si*, "yes," should be separate words. Carelessness is shown in making the English rendering cover more than is expressed by the French quoted: *cinquante ans*, "fifty years old," should be *avoir cinquante ans*, "to be fifty years old;" *endroit là*, "that very place," should be *cet endroit là*, etc.

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SCANDINAVIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi, utgivet genom Axel Kock. Register zu Band i—xvi... von AUGUST GEBHARDT. I. Lieferung. Lund: C. W. K. Gleerup, 1901. 100 pp.

THE value of the *Arkiv* has been immensely increased by the publication of this *Register*. Although the pamphlet bears on its title-page the words *I. Lieferung*, it is hard to see what can be added to its full treatment. The arrangement is as follows. The first division, which is preceded by a page of explanation, like the rest of the rubric, in German, contains a list of original articles and reviews, arranged under the authors' names in alphabetical order. An admirable feature of this list is the attempt to give the names exactly in the form in which they occur at the ends of the articles, thus, *Brate*, *Erik*, but *Brekke*, *K*. Where a name occurs in two different forms after different articles the longer form is given, as *Ferdinand Detter*. Under *Fridriksson* the initials should be *H. K.*, not *H. Kr.* The letters are given in the order in which they occur in modern scientific German works, the non-German characters *p* and *d* being given at the end. *d* and *é*, on the other hand, are treated as variants of the corresponding German characters. Here and elsewhere, in the

case of Icelanders, in addition to the family name before the entry a cross reference is given under the christian name, as *Finnur s. Jónsson*. When more than one article follows an author's name the different articles are preceded by Arabic numerals, Roman numerals being used to indicate subdivisions of articles. Thus, under *Ebbe Hertzberg's Tivulssomme ord i Norges gamle love*, each word discussed is preceded by a Roman numeral and is followed by the number of the page on which it begins. This method is applied even to the annual bibliographies. Throughout the *Register* the volume numbering of the *Arkiv* is continuous, no attention being paid to the division into old and new series. The wisdom of this is self-evident.

Part two contains a list of the books reviewed, arranged in the alphabetical order of the authors' names, with the names of the reviewers in brackets. The total number of reviews recorded is eighty-three. In the case of two authors the entry is given under the first, with a cross reference under the second name. Part three gives a list of the necrologies, together with the place and date of birth and death, the name of the writer being in brackets. Only nineteen entries, covering slightly over one page, are found here, but they include only the most considerable Scandinavian scholars, and few if any additional names would be entitled to a place there. It may be of interest to note that of the nineteen, four are Icelanders, five Norwegians, four Danes, three Swedes, and three Germans.

Part four is altogether the most important feature of the bibliography as it aims at giving references to all words discussed in the different articles, classified according to the languages to which they belong. This division takes up the last sixty-five pages. The largest sub-division is, of course, the West Northern, from p. 36 to p. 91, and the language most generously represented is the Swedish, from p. 63 to p. 85. On account of their large number, Swedish dialect words are given in a class by themselves, other dialect words are distinguished by daggers. Doubtful forms are followed by interrogation points. Old Norwegian are distinguished from Old Icelandic forms by an *N*. Words cited merely as ex-

amples are not given. These lists of Scandinavian words may be regarded as valuable supplements to the existing etymological dictionaries in the respective languages.

But the value of a work of this kind depends not so much upon skill of classification as upon accuracy of execution. Absolute accuracy is not looked for, is indeed hardly possible, in an undertaking of such extent and variety. As a test of the work on this crucial point several numbers of the *Arkiv*, chosen at random, were carefully examined, and the following slight inaccuracies were noted. The page references are to the *Register*. *litr* should be *litr*, p. 6: *nær-når* should be *nær-når*, p. 26: *rättskrivning*, should be *rättstävning*, p. 19. In the bibliography for 1897 occur the printer's errors *tidskrifter* and *i ahnidelighet*, p. 10. *Gyðingr*, 135 should be *G. 134*, p. 26. In the other parts examined not a single error was noted. Similar proof of careful work was found in connection with part four, where mistakes would be of more moment. A large number of forms was compared and only a few trifling orthographical mistakes were found.

This *Register* may be regarded as a distinct contribution to Germanic philology of that unselfish kind which will be found of value by all students of the Scandinavian languages, but which can be fully appreciated only by those who have themselves engaged in the difficult work of indexing. If other scholars are led by Herr Gebhardt's example to deal with other journals in the same generous and scientific spirit the good cause will indeed be helped.

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FRENCH LITERATURE.

Le mouvement littéraire contemporain par GEORGES PELLISSIER. Plon-Nourrit & Cie, Paris: 1901. vii-302 pp.

M. PELLISSIER is one of the rare critics of our day who do not waste their whole strength in numberless magazine or newspaper articles. From time to time he feels the necessity to stop, and take a synthetic view of the field just left behind. Nothing can be more useful for men of our generation, so exclusively given